

PWSD 2014 Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products							
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)							
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1	0.5 1.5	2014	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	43	NA	2014	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	NA	80	75.3	NA	2014	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	0.015	NA	2014	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.008	NA	2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA	2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	3	2014	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.7	2014	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Addition lead Information-If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Pearlinton Water & Sewer District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Quality Terms and Definitions	
Terms & Definitions	
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)	
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)	
NA: Not Applicable	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
ND: Not Detected	MPL: State assigned Maximum Permissible Level
NR: Not Required	
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.	
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level, highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using best available treatment	
TT: Treatment Technique, required process intended to reduce level of a contaminant in drinking water	
AL: Action Level, concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow	
Variations & Exceptions, State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or Treatment Technique under certain conditions	
MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal, level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.	
MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant level is highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.	